

THE EVENING STAR.

WED. Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY, July 29, 1910.

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The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Business Office, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue.

New York Office: Tribune Building.

Chicago Office: First National Bank Building.

European Office: 3 Regent St., London, England.

The Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edition, is delivered by carriers within the city at 40 cents per month; daily only, 25 cents per month; Sunday only, 20 cents per month. It may be sent by mail or telephone Main 2440. Collection is made by carrier at the end of each month.

For sale in advance by mail, postage prepaid, 100 copies, one month, 60 cents.

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Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.

67 In order to avoid delay on account of postal regulations, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Department, according to the purpose.

Germany and Nicaragua.

By its refusal to exercise its good offices in behalf of Madrid, the executive, at Managua, Nicaragua, to induce the United States to abstain from unfriendly interference, Germany preserves its official position toward this government with diplomatic finesse and in accordance with diplomatic requirements. To accede to this request Germany would have involved itself in a difficult situation, the outcome of which cannot be estimated.

It is not the function of any European government to decide whether the United States is or is not encroaching upon the rights of any South or Central American government. That is, the essence of the Monroe doctrine, in specific terms. The United States could not possibly grant such a prerogative to any of the powers of Europe without consenting to the extension of European influence. If one of the old-world powers were to intervene between the United States and one of the southern republics, on the claim of undue aggression on the part of this country, it might as easily assume the role of protectorate rights which could be immediately extended into territorial claims.

In these western hemisphere affairs the United States must be granted the territorial designs on its own part, that it seeks only the welfare of the republics, that it desires no amalgamations or absorptions, and intervenes itself only when occasion sharply demands such action for the sake of its own commercial interests. The United States, in short, must be accredited with perfect good faith toward the southern republics. Without that assumption there can be no honesty of insistence upon the Monroe doctrine. If this country were inclined toward aggression the Monroe doctrine would be the veriest farce and pretense. The fact that it has become an established principle of international law is proof of its acceptance by the civilized powers in a spirit of confidence in American integrity.

Germany has recently given the United States occasion to feel annoyed in the matter of an extension of German recognition to the Madrid administration as the government of Nicaragua. At first it appeared that the Berlin government was the only one thus to act, but it has since developed that others have extended the formal recognition to Madrid. This disclosure somewhat lessens the irritation which at first was felt against Germany, and the refusal of Berlin to move in intervention will serve to restore confidence in the good faith of Germany in the premises. It is possible that the manner in which the announcement that Madrid had been recognized by the United States with this government was received by the American people has had a wholesome effect at Berlin. There can be no doubt that the American sentiment regarding this situation is keen to the point of jealousy.

Lind.

Former Gov. Lind of Minnesota is to be congratulated, and at the same time commiserated with. It is seldom a man is so pursued by political admirers. He has served his people well at home and here in Washington, and they would draft him for further service. But he has had enough of office, and flees from the bare suggestion of another campaign. He is one of the best type of our public men—honest, clearheaded, and devoid of all parade or pretension. When in Congress he was as highly respected as any member of that body.

With all its alleged microbes, ice cream soda does not afford nearly as much encouragement to sunstroke and indigestion as the picturesque but peridious mint julep.

As a means of keeping down the bid in New York Mayor Gaynor believes in applying the sufferer to the bright light district.

W. J. Bryan may yet have another chance to come forward as an outsider and stump a convention by his oratory.

That London millionaire who made a hobby of collecting fess is reported to have gone to the dogs.

Infantile Paralysis.

It is estimated that there are now prevalent in the District no less than 100 cases of poliomyelitis, better known as infantile paralysis. Four deaths have occurred lately from this cause. Unfortunately the law does not require the immediate reporting of all cases of this disease, which has only recently been recognized as an epidemic nature. Consequently it is impossible to know whether or not the now exist are record. The Commissioners cannot administratively correct this defect in the law, which requires congressional action to compel the local physicians to make prompt returns of all cases of this ailment, even if they are now exempted from reporting diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other contagious afflictions. While the District waits for action of this character it behooves every local physician to regard the rule as though it were already written, and in the interest of the general welfare to make immediate report of every case which is diagnosed as infantile paralysis.

The search for the cause of the disease or the manner of its transmission, which is now being actively prosecuted, will be greatly facilitated by the submission of early reports of all cases, together with the circumstances attending each. That the disease principle is conveyed in some manner to the child from outside of its own system is the accepted doctrine at present. It is also evident that the disease is more prevalent in the summer months. As stated in The Star yesterday, the bacteriologists are searching in every possible direction for the medium of contagion, an investigation which is aided by the notable successes which have been scored in the recent past. It is no longer a blind quest. Certain

Principles are fairly well established. The discovery that malaria and yellow fever are transmitted by certain species of mosquitoes, for instance, opened a new line of research which has proved useful in other instances. Thus now the possibility that certain other insects which abound in summer may be the means of carrying the infection is being actively examined. Dust may carry the germ, or flies, or even bats.

The discovery of the medium of transmission will have opened the way to a cure of an ailment which has already cost heavily in infant life and, unless checked, will doubtless claim countless victims in the future. No more deadly disease menaces the little ones today. From fever and other infectious afflictions they may recover with their powers and functions unimpaired. This disease, however, leaves them crippled for life if it does not immediately kill them. No other physical menace is more terrifying to parents. While they await the announcement of a discovery and a cure it is for them to safeguard their children from every possible source of infection, keep them clean, watch their food closely, keep them from suspicious associations, and upon the first announcement of such a case close at hand, endeavor to avoid the conditions which are suspected in that instance. But there is no occasion for panic. Indeed, the course of security demands calmness and good judgment rather than fright and heedless flight from an unknown danger.

The Keystone Party.

The independents of Pennsylvania have challenged the two old parties for control of the state. They represent the sentiment which holds not only that the political conditions in the commonwealth badly need purification, but that the present race between the old organizations is a "fixed" affair. It is charged that Senator Penrose, the head of the republican party, is actually named as the candidate for governor. He first prepared his own slate, and then kindly lent a hand while he had his hand in to the democrats.

Calling themselves the keystone party, the men who protest Mr. Penrose's power and his exercise of it have organized for action. Their numbers include both republicans and democrats, and they have drawn upon the old parties for their candidates. The men who make up the state ticket are well known, and respected wherever known. The keystone of the arch is William H. Berry, who, five years ago, in a contest for state treasurer, whipped the republican machine, and was elected. In office he made good by exposing the frauds connected with the new state capital. He possesses the necessary ability for the office he now seeks, and if elected would know how to proceed toward carrying out his part of the promises his party is making.

But can he be elected? The very proposition upon which the new party is founded concedes great power to Mr. Penrose. If the keystone party arrangement with the democrats by which he selected their candidate for governor, is it not likely, now his action has been denounced by this independent movement, that he will effect another arrangement by which republicans and democrats may, if necessary, play into each other's hands at the polls? He is a past master of the art of political combination, and the most successful of all the pupils of the late Mr. Quay. Conditions in Pennsylvania have long been under duress. The indictment dates from a distant day. There were brave men before Agassimon. There were Pennsylvania bosses before Mr. Quay, though none his superior in carrying through desperate ventures. Now and then prominent republican leaders and newspapers have revolted, and occasionally machine plans have failed. But machine rule was always able to "come back," and it is today apparently firmly in control. Can such a campaign as has now been planned destroy this control? The new party must hustle if in three months it is to overthrow influences and practices reaching down from years.

The Texas Primary.

The Texas legislature will investigate the charge that money was improperly used in the recent primary in that state against the temperance cause. Let us have all the facts. If money was improperly used, by whom, in what sums and by whom contributed? It is Mr. Bryan's contention that the liquor interests exercise a corrupting influence in politics, and should be driven out. And he is not alone in this view. At the Nebraska state convention he adhered to his proposition, and will insist on it in his speeches in the campaign. He has just begun to fight.

If Abdul Hamid is as timid as he has been represented he will start for a subcellar as soon as the news of a movement for his political restoration reaches him.

It is announced that croquet is coming into fashion again. It may not compare with tennis, but it is more athletic than bridge whist.

Uncle Joe Cannon refuses respect to the kind of a majority that is composed of minorities temporarily combined.

The ideal military system will be always prepared for big fighting and exempt from petty quarrels.

A number of Ohio statesmen approve of harmonizing provident it is not spelled with a capital "H."

Reno has relapsed into the monotony of listening to the domestic bickerings of a nation.

The best method of discussing July weather is to change the subject.

The Crippen Chase.

If Dr. Crippen and his companion are actually on board the steamer Montrose, now leaving a Canadian port, their probability for complicity in the murder of Crippen's wife will be a triumph for wireless telegraphy as an adjunct to international police work. Had it not been for the wireless it would not have been suspected that the fugitives were, as now believed, on the Montrose. The vessel has been kept informed of the quest and this time has been afforded during her passage for a systematic search of the ship's company, with the result of fastening suspicion upon two persons who are now being believed to be the accused man and woman. Under the old system they would have had an excellent chance to conceal their identity and escape to the shore, to be lost in the great American crowd in a few hours.

Yet again if the identification is not verified, and these suspects are not in fact Crippen and his companion, the wireless will not have been proved inefficient in police work. In such a hunt it is better that a few innocent persons should be temporarily discommodated than that the guilty should escape. If the person traveling as "Rev. Robinson and son" are not Crippen and Miss Leneve somebody must of course apologize profoundly and the search for the fugitives must begin anew, perhaps in other directions. The identification, however, appears to have been confidently made by the

steamer's officers, and the announcement has drawn to the first landing point a swarm of news gatherers whose exact price will quickly acquaint the world whether in truth these two most interesting people have been at last apprehended. Their presence at Rimouski is in itself a tribute to the value of the wireless as a news-making agency.

Unless some postal privileges are extended to ex-Presidents they may be compelled to request correspondents to inclose stamps for reply.

It seems an age since the people were worrying about how to get the snow cleaned off the streets.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

More Alluring.

"You grew tired of that young man who kept talking about castles in Spain?" said Maude.

"Yes," replied Maymie, "I became more interested in a chap who has his mind on an office building in a busy little American town."

Sympathetic Appeal.

"One way to quiet insane people is to sing to them."

"Yes," said Miss Cayenne, "I should think some of the ragtime choruses would be soothingly congenial to unfortunate cases of that class."

"Some folks that gits more dan delir siare," said Uncle Eben, "is so ridiculous dat dey ain't intitled to congratulations no mo' dan de man who accidentally monopolizes de picnic by sittin' in de lunch basket."

A Passing Parody.

He drove a golf ball through the air. It fell to earth, he knew not where. Until he heard the luckless yell Of him upon whose head it fell.

Restrictions.

"This," said the enthusiastic patriot, "is the land of liberty, where each may pursue happiness."

"Excuse me," interrupted Mr. Sirrus Barker, "but did you ever read the paper they make you sign before they will rent you a flat?"

Jesting With Fate.

"Biggins is an extremely frivolous person," said the anxious friend, "I told him that with his passion for fancy live stock he wouldn't know where his bread and butter was coming from."

"Did he pause and consider?"

"Not for a moment. He said he was secure, as he had a horse that was thoroughbred and a goat that was a thorough butter."

Aids to Interest.

We read some thrilling story. With sympathy aglow, And then next day The gossips say Confess it wasn't so.

The resignation rumor Is hurried to and fro, Our feelings gripped, Are soon relieved To find it wasn't so.

The scandal-mongers offer Some dreadful tales of woe. But after all, Next time they call, They say they weren't so.

This world that we inhabit Would be a planet slow If we were left Plain truth, bereft Of things that aren't so.

The English Suffrage Vote.

From the New York Evening Post. Detailed figures of the vote on the woman suffrage bill in the house of commons are now at hand. The vote of 209 in favor of its second reading was made up of 131 liberals, 87 conservatives, 31 labor members and 20 Irish nationalists. In the opposing list 108 were found consisting of 80 liberals, 14 nationalists and 2 labor members. One sees how the question was as a sword for the dividing asunder of parties. On the vote immediately following to refer the bill to committee of the whole house, instead of to a special committee, there were a number of abstentions and many changes from one side to the other. The final result being in favor of the motion by 229 to 175. In the majority the conservatives numbered 176, the liberals 124, while in the minority were recorded 101 liberals and 20 conservatives. The adoption of this motion to refer has been said to mean the indefinite postponement of the suffrage bill. But this was not the understanding of Mr. Haldane, secretary for war, who voted for the second reading and afterward for the reference to the committee of the whole, the latter on the express ground that the suffrage bill had now become a first-class question, and so entitled to be dealt with by the house as a whole. It is, of course, for the government to decide whether facilities shall be granted in the autumn session for taking up the measure, but whatever that decision may prove to be, there can be no doubt that the vote on second reading has made woman suffrage a first-class question in English politics.

A Bourbon in Mexico.

From the Buffalo Commercial. A Buffa reader for surprise in the fact that President Diaz has been entertaining a prince of the Bourbon line, Duke de Bourbon, brother of Spain, brother of the Duke of Orleans, the French pretender. The president's hospitality is said to complete the changed position of Mexico since the days when Mexican soldiers shot the Emperor Maximilian, who had been seated by French influence. The Bourbons, however, had nothing to do with the French occupation of Mexico. The last of the Bonapartes was responsible for that, and he left Maximilian to his fate when he found out, after the close of the civil war, that if he did not withdraw, the United States would assert the Monroe doctrine against him, with the force of one of the greatest fighting armies the world has ever seen.

Humorists.

From the Springfield Union. The man that rocks the boat is an intently funny person, in his own estimation. There is another that is almost as funny—the passenger on a crowded trolley car who seeks to establish a reputation for humor by pulling down the trolley pole while the conductor is too busy collecting fares to prevent him. One day a humorist boarded a car returning to St. Louis at an early hour yesterday morning, and as a result of the mischief-making he had planned, a collision occurred and twelve persons were injured, some of them dangerously. It was an awfully funny prank and highly successful.

Prison Reform.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. England has long stood in need of the reformed methods of prison management which Winston Churchill proposed. The details of prison life as revealed by Mrs. Maybrick and others seem unnecessarily harsh as compared with the treatment given incarcerated persons here. Penal methods accomplish their purpose better when all aspects of injustice are removed from them, a fact which is better understood here than it seems to be in the old country.

Publicity.

From the Toledo Blade. A former Vice President who denounces the muckrakers can obtain a respectful hearing, but he can't expect to break into the procession again with that platform. A better way would be to walk out into the street, carelessly spread apart the coat tails, sit down and quietly sip a cocktail.

The Last Day of Grace.

Our final effort to reduce stocks to the lowest possible point—and your last chance to take advantage of the opportunities thus offered—are centered in tomorrow. For this one day we have gone the limit in the reduction of prices.

| Men's Clothing. | |
|--|---------|
| ANY Man's Two or Three Piece Fancy Cheviot, Cassimere, Homespun or Worsted Suit in the house—none excepted—but a full and unrestricted choice at these big reductions from the regular prices. | |
| \$38.00 Suits | \$29.75 |
| \$35.00 Suits | \$26.75 |
| \$32.50 Suits | \$24.75 |
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| \$28.00 Suits | \$19.75 |
| \$25.00 Suits | \$17.75 |
| \$20.00 Suits | \$14.75 |
| \$18.00 Suits | \$13.75 |
| \$15.00 Suits | \$11.75 |
| \$12.50 Suits | \$9.75 |

| Boys' Clothing. | |
|--|--------|
| THE entire remaining stock of Boys' Fancy Knickerbocker Suits is placed in this climax day's offering—Double-breasted and Norfolk styles—and our special values. | |
| \$2.98 Suits | \$2.25 |
| \$3.98 Suits | \$2.95 |
| \$5.00 Suits | \$3.95 |
| \$6.00 Suits | \$4.45 |
| \$7.50 Suits | \$5.45 |
| \$9.00 Suits | \$6.45 |
| \$10.00 Suits | \$7.45 |
| \$12.50 Suits | \$9.45 |

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|--|--------|
| A COMPLETE clearance of Star Neglige Shirts—the most popular Shirt with discriminating dressers everywhere—Madras, Percales and Soisettes—new and exclusive patterns—attached cuffs—some with collars. | |
| Regular prices, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 | \$1.39 |

| Boys' Furnishings. | |
|--|-----|
| A COLLECTION of the small lots of Neglige Shirts; Percales and Madras; coat models; attached and detached cuffs; plain and plaited bosoms. | |
| Regular prices, \$1.00 and \$1.50 | 79c |

| Boys' Wash Suits—Russians and Sailors— | |
|---|--------|
| Plain White and Fancy effects—plain and cutely trimmed—and thoroughly well made. Good range of sizes. | |
| \$5.00 Suits | \$3.45 |
| \$3.98 Suits | \$2.45 |
| \$3.48 Suits | \$2.25 |
| \$3.00 Suits | \$1.95 |
| \$2.50 Suits | \$1.65 |
| \$1.50 Suits | 95c |
| \$1.00 Suits | 65c |

| Boys' Wash Knickerbocker Pants—Brown | |
|---|-----|
| Linen, Crash, White Duck and Plain Blue—full cut and strongly made. | |
| \$1.00 Grade | 65c |
| 50c Grade | 35c |

| Men's and Women's Shoes. | |
|--|--------|
| WOMEN'S Oxfords and Ties, in all the proper leathers—Black and Tan—and in those shapes for which we have been famous this season. Every pair guaranteed. | |
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| Men's Straw Hats. | |
|--|--------|
| WE are making a summary reduction in Straw Hats—with choice of Split Straw, Semmits, Milans, Shinkis—in the most fashionable shapes. Good assortment of sizes. | |
| Regular prices, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 | \$1.35 |

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| Hats; perfect in every respect—and in all the "Panama" shapes. | |
| Regular prices, \$5.00 and \$6.00 | \$3.75 |

| CHILDREN'S Barefoot Sandals; sizes 5 to 11—the best kind. | |
|---|-----|
| Regular price, \$1.25 | 75c |

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